The angel face that men had praised I closer scanned, with lorgue te raised My study not concealing:
My study not concealing:
She bore it with the proudest case,
She felt so confident to please,
Such beauty fine revealing.

I wondered if an inner grace
Matched all this leveliness of face,
And used my mental eye-glass;
He searching crystal only saw
A mind so free frow rust or flaw
That—I laid down my spy-glass.

I grew to love her, day by day; She knew it, liked it by day; She knew it, liked it woman's way Was pleased with the newcomer; She saw another slave circul Hisheart for her service control, And liked me—for a summer.

I was a foot; I sought her heart; The calm face did not feign or stort, Surprise to sent to cover; She only said, with could speech, the really had not meant to teach Mo to become her lover.

I smiled to think that I have learned (With longnette cottleally turned) So little worth discerning) For now I see, without my glass,

FOR LIFE AND LOVE.

It was in the spring time of the year, and had rained almost incessantly for two weeks. Harriet Gelder resided with her aunt, Miss Hannah Linwood, in Thornway, a village about eight miles from a Northern town where Florian Courtland held a good situation in a bank, and Florian grew impatient for fair weather and a charge to visit his kissed him-a long, passionate kiss, peculiar beloved. There was little im- which was their first, and might be their mediate prospect of a cessation of the last, rain, and one Sunday morning the ardent lover resolved to set the weather at | riet, do you love me?" defiance, and accordingly he sent out for his horse, and prepared for his stormy ride. He came down from his room arrayed in a water proof coat, thick boots and coarse gloves, a glazed hat covering his curling, go den hair, and a riding whip in his hand. The parlor door stood partly open, and as he was passing it on his way through the hall, Mrs. Faurice, the lady with whom he lodged, came

"Dear me, Mr. Courtland," she exclaimed, with a glance of surprise at his rough weather dress, "it is impossible that you are going out in this rain."

"The rain will do me no harm; you

see I am prepared for it," answered

But it is so unpleasant," urged the "Where in the world can you wish to go in such weather? I she adcuriosity getting the better of polite

"To Thornway," replied Florian, blushing slightly. What's that, Mr. Courtland " called

cut Maurice, who was reading his morning paper in the parlor. "He says he is going to Thornway; actually to Thornway, on such a day as

this! said Mrs. Maurice responding for Florian. "Mr. Courtland, you are crazy !" said

the gentlemen, joining his wife a door. "The roads are in a horralle dition, and will be worse by night Come, listen to reason, and stay at But Florian refused to listen to reason.

and took himself off in spile of warning or entreaty. On any other errand it would have been an exceedingly dispiriting ride, and if he had been bound for any other destination be would have turned back; but the thought of meeting Harriet spurred him forward. The way grew worse with every mile: his least ing now and then in some of the torry ruts and pitfalls; the run period steadily down, heating into his face and running in streams from his copy and he that Harriet yet clung to the floating within the vicinity of Linwood, as the estate of Harriet's aunt was named

He had taken a seldom-used by read to shorten the distance to Linwood, where the road was divided by a small stream, which bounded one side of the estate, and was crossed by fording. But now the long rains had swollen the waters to a flood, and the stream lashed into foam and toesed into billows by its own velocity, and rushed onward at a rate that made the thought of fording it a wild insanity. With a mental anothema against his own stapidity in not thinking of this, Courtland turned to retrace his way to the main read, two miles back, where the little river was spanned by a bridge. Opposite him, across the stream, he could see the gray walls of Linwood, and in his anxiety to to be within them the two miles seemed like twenty.

But the bridge was reached at last and crossed. Florian had noticed, as he approached the bridge, that the land at little distance below it, which was low and flat, was completely flooled, the river, overflowing here, having submerged it to a wide extent. A point or knoll of land, close upon the river's bank, remained dry, forming a little island in the midst of the whirling, muddy flood; and upon this island stood a small wooden house, which, as Fiorian perceived with concern, was evidently occupied, for a thin blue wreath of smoke was ascending from the chimney. If there were people in that dwelling, their position was most perilous, as the water was rising fast and threatened soon to cover the land and sweep away the house.

Florian turned aside from the highway and rode down to the edge of the flooded lowland; as he approached the water's edge, he saw a female form appear at the window of that threatened dwelling, and a handkerchief was waved imploringly toward him.

Unhesitatingly he rode into the water. which for some distance was not over his horse's back but it soon drew deeper, forcing the animal to swim. Forian urged him forward, and, drawing near the house, the door was thrown open, and he cried out in affrighted surprise, for there stood Miss Linwood and Har net Gelder

"Harriet!" cried Florian, "for heaven's sake, how came you here?" We came to see a sick woman," replied Harrist, with prompt coolness, 'and the water rose before we-"

"It is rising now, and fast," he interrupted, excitedly, "and there is no time to waste. My horse will carry two; which of you shall I take first?"

"The sick woman first," said Harriet

Flirt, coquette, as she was called, and not without cause, yet the element of heroism was in her nature. She was as calm and cool now as she had ever been in her life, while her aunt stood trembling with excitement. Florian trembled. too, as he looked at the feeble old woman, whom Miss Linwood was assisting from ber chair to the door, and whom he had not noticed until Harriet called his attention to her. He trembled with the appalling fear that there would not be time to go and return twice, before the swiftly rising waters should have torn

the frail structure from its foundations:

upon the floor. But he only cast one glance at Harriet's calm face, and stooped o lift the sick woman up before him. Without a word he turned his horse toward the shore, and the good beast, with its double burden, struggled back

through the flood. Harriet and her aunt waited, shivering as they watched the water growing deeper and deeper upon the floor, and heard the waves wash with an ever louder sound against the frail four walls that stood between them and death. They saw Florian reach the shore, place the sick woman upon the ground, throw of the heaviest of his clothing, and turn his now unwilling steed toward the house again.

They were standing knee-deep in water when he once more approached the al-ready shaking building. He did not speak a word, but looked silently from Harriet to her aunt, his white growing whiter yet as Harriet said, in steady tones, "Aunt Hannah first."
"Harriet—" commenced Miss Lin-

"Go, Aunt Hannah!"

"Harriet, I won't!" "You must!" said Harriet firmly.

"Harriet, Harriet! For pity sake-"
"You are delaying her, Miss Hannah,"
exclaimed Florian, hoarsely, "Come,
she will not yield, if she dies!"

With a groan, Miss Linwood gave up and he lifted her upon his horse. The turbulent waters washed into the room and Harriet staggered and ching to the wall for support. Florian's face was ghostly, as he bent forward and placed his hand upon her shoulder, whispering, in a choked voice, " Kiss me Harriet, She put her arms around his neck and

He strained her to him, saying, " Har-

"Yes, Florian," She then leaned against the wall have then try again, as he went and hid her face trying to shut out the sight of those yellow waters, e coping up the side of the room, higher and higher with every wave that ro led in thr ugh the door.

As Florian reached the shore a carriage was approaching in the distance, rocked from side to side, with the furious speed to which the driver was helding the horses.

It is the carriage from Linwood said Miss Hannah; "we have been afraid of a freshet, and they have taken alasm and come back to look for us."

Florian did not hear her; he was urg ing his exhausted horse into the floor The poor beast trembled and estated; but Florian spurred his fiercely on, smiting him with his elemented fist, and shouting at him in his frontic excitement. He was half mad with agony as he look d across the turbid waters to the half-submergehouse and saw that they had risen above the top of its dask, and Harriet had elimbed up through the loft to the roof, where she chang in momentary peril of

When the aurrying carriage reached the spot, and Miss Liuwood's coachings leaped to the ground, Florian was half way back to Harriet. Mistress and man stood with pallid faces and hearts that hardly beat, silently watching the beau-tiful girl, at she clung to the fruit support, and the young man, with his white face, and his golden hair blowing back. as he dushed madly through the flood

While they watched, a great billow came rolling in from the river touring fearfully, and towing its yealow water. is it dished upon flatrict's refuge. Miss Linuxed a reamed, and her servant atterral a neares ary, for where the house had been was a whirling wreck of boards

pool, and Florian was beside her upon it a long board, as the waters whirled it within his reach, he guided the frail raft with it toward the shore As he neared the land, the coachman from Linwood sprang into the water and came to his assistance; and in a few moments they were all standing upon the land, a wet, dripping, but profoundly

thankful party.
They proceeded, as fast as the carriage could carry them, to Linwood, where they all found plenty of employment for the remainder of the day in getting rid of the effects of their perilous adventure -so far as they could do so. It transpired that the sick women had

not received any injury; Miss Hannah had caught a slight cold; Harriet had caught a severe one, and Florian had caught-Harriet.

Our Method of Education. Upon this subject the Montreal

Week'y Witness rays: A common school system that educales the young people away from trade cannot be in all respects a blessing, and yet this is the natural working of any system which does not include or leave time for industrial training. The Americans are feeling this. American mechanics are now very Most of the bone and sinew work, except farming, is done by foreigners. The tendency of American boys away from farms has already been recognized and dealt with. Every effort is made to render agriculture honorable, and more attractions are thrown about the country home than formerly. The same will need to be done for mechanical employments. They must be rendered compatible with culture and Trade union conspiracies to keep apprentices out of factories must be frowned down by such of the men as see how silly such efforts to keep up wages are, so long as Europe has millions of tradesmen to spare. Meantime our educationists should remember that the matter is very largely in their hands. If they keep the lads at books exclusively

solid work of life and that which makes a people great must pass into the hands Miss Hill, sned Mr. Parrison at Saybrook, Conn., for \$10,000, because he failed too keep his promise of marriage. She testified that she was 21 years old and he 63 She loved him she said, notwithstanding the difference in their ages, though she was greatly shocked when she learned how old he really was. She supposed him to be about forty until he took off a black curly wig, and showed a small remnent of gray hair. She fainted at the sight, but afterwards become reconciled to him. Then he in turn

till they are past the apprenticing age they

must inevitably rear a generation that

will have to live by its wits, while the

grew cool. In a house occupied by two families in this city, there recently died an old gentleman. As the time for the funeral app ouched, the widow of the deceased applied to her neighbor occupant for the use of a large front room for funeral purposes. The gentleman appealed to hesitated slightly, but quickly assented, when his thirteen-year-old daughter spoke and said: "Father, what's the odds, as long as the neighbors furnish the corpse?" of the national government," and he adds that the "constitution in all its provisions tooks to an indestructible Union composed of inde-structible States." In 1871 Mr. Justice Nel-

for there was already an inch of water Judge Field's Dissenting Opinion in the Coles Case.

> (From Hally Springs (Miss.; Reporter.) The most dangerous infractions of liberty which have been made among English speak-ing peoples have come from a supple and par-tisan judiciary. So, too, the noblest stands made for the cause of free government have been by the Bench. Without going back to cite the historical illustrations familiar to every reader, it suffices now to say that such a crists is upon us. The centralizing schomes of the Republican leaders and the imperial designs of General Grant's partisans more or less andisguised, have taken definite shape in various recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, which, by the voice of a majority of its judges, has practically reduced the sovereign states of this Union to a provin-cial dependence on the general Government. unknown, unheard of, undreamel of, in the past. Our system of Government has under-gone a revolution by the silent process of Jucicial decision, which if not reversed in the most explicit and authoritative way, ends, once and for all, the beautiful and harmonious equilibrium of our Federative system in a centralized despotism. It requires self-con-trol not to churacterize this monstrous conspiracy in the terms of opprobrium which it deserves. It is enough to say that the venal and courtier judges of the Scharts from Noy to Jeffreys, never struck a more fatal blow at liberty or constitutional government. Two judges, Field and Clifford, the former giving the opinions and the latter concurring, have stood up like men for the Constitution of our fathers and our traditional rights as freemen. Judge Field's opinions have in them the ring of the Revolutionary patriotism of 1776. They will be important chapters in that new book of liberty, which will be written against traitors in the next few years. His sentences strike the key note to which freemen must respond.

The disenting opinion of Mr. Justice Field in the matter of J. D. Coles and the Commonwealth of Virginia, petitioners for the writ of holess cospies, given at the October term of the Supreme Court, will long stand as a landmark of American liberty. It is a document which deserves the attention not only of the legal profession but of every citizen.

These are the substantial points of this leadng case as presented by Judge Field. In Virginia, all male citizens between the ages of twenty one and sixty who are entitled to vote and hold office are liable to serve as jurors. The judge of each County Court is required to prepare annually a list of such inhabitants of the county not exceeding three hundred in number "as he shall think well qualified to number "as he shall think well qualified to serve as jurces, being persons of semud indement and from legal everythin." These names are to be written on separate ballots and placed in a box from which the Clerk is to draw the jurces. The law of Virginia makes no discrimination against persons of color. The image is required to reloct pursons "well qualified in serve as jurces," of "sound judgment" of re-from legal exception." Whether they present those qualifications or not as left. in which he discharges this duty. Judge fields halds that he is "responsible only to the State white officer he is and whose law he s bound to enforce.

The periminer J. D. Coles is the judge of the unity Court of the county of Pittsylvania in rginus and has held the office for some years. udicial duties he has ever selected persons a urars who were not qualified to serve in that character, or who were not of sound judgment, or who were not free from legal exception, yet he has been indicted in the District Court of of the United States for the Western District f Virginia for having on some undesignated lay in the year 1972 excluded and failed to elect as juries citizens of the county on gemunt of race, culor and previous mundition of of the offense, but charges it in the general words of a definition. The District Court is-sued a bench warrant upon which the Judge was arrested and refusing to give ball, he is beld in custody. Thereupon he petitions for a conference to that court, and for a writ of officer corpor, alleging that its action was ithout jurisdiction and his imprisonment un-wful. The Commonwealth of Virginia has the presented a similar petition, declaring that the is injured by being deprived of the services of her judicial officer by his unlawful arrest and mprisonment.

This is distment is founded on the 4th Sec of the Act of Congress on March 1, 1875, which declarss "that no citizen possessing all other qualifications which are or may be pre-scribed by law, shall be disqualified for grand or potit juror in any court of the United States or of a y State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude; and any officer r other person charged with selection of jurists, who shall exclude or fail to cummon any citizen for the cause aforesaid shall on conviction be deemed guilty of a mistemeanor and be fined not more than five

Judge Field maintains that the court exceeded its jurisdiction—1st, because assuming that the Act of 1875 is constitutional and valid legislation, the indictment describes no offense under it, but is void on its face, and 2d, because that Act in the section cited, so far as it relates to jurous in the State courts is unconsti-tutional and void.

The indictment merely repeats the general language of the statute. It avers that the de-fendant excluded and failed to select as jurors on account of race, color, etc., certain citizens of the county possessing all other qualifications prescribed by law; but it names no citizens who were thus excluded, and designates no specific traversatic offense. It is essential to a valid indictinent that is should set forth the offense with such particulars of time, place and person, that the accused may know the nature of the charge and he able to prepare to meet it. It is not enough to repeat the definition of the offense in the general language of the statute and then seer that the defendant has been called it the defendant has been guilty of the defense thus defined, without other specification. The constitution strikes with nullity all such sugge accusations. It duclates that the sergeed shall be informed of the nature and excess of the accusation against him, and this means that all the essential ingredients of the effense charged must be stated, embracing with reasonable certainty the particulars of time, place and person or property. The treatises of Birthy and Archbold and the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Cruikebank case are cited to uphold this position of Judes Field whose really eition of Judge Field, which really appears

be unanswerable. Judge Field's second position is that the 4th Judge Field's second position is that the 4th Section of the Act of 1875 so far as it applies to State Courts is unconstitutional and void. Previous to the late amendment, be remarks, it would not have been contant I that Congress was vested with any power to exercise supervision over the conduct of State officers in the diventage of their duties under the laws of the State, and prescribe a punishment for dis-regarding its directions. It would have been conceded that the selection of jurors was a subject exclusively for regulation by the States, and that their officers in carrying out their laws were security. their laws were responsible only to them. Tracing in a masterly manner the history of the adoption of the Federal Constitution Judge Field shows that it was not designed for the Field shows that it was not designed for the regulation of matters of purely local concern. The new government being one of the granted powers, its authority was limited by them, and such as were necessarily implied for their execution. But to prevent all misconception as to the extent of these powers the 10th amendment was at an early day adopted, declaring that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." Judge Field says that there is not a word in the constitution nor in any of the people. Judge Field says that there is not a word in the constitution nor in any of the amendments in force before the close of the cival war, nor in those subsequently adopted, which authorizes any interference by Congress with the States in the administration of their gereriments and the enforcement of their laws with respect to any matter over which jurisdiction was not surrendered to the United States. The design of the constitution was to leave the States in all matters, the jurisdiction of which was not surrendered the functions esof which was not surrendered the functions es-sential to separate and independent existence. The late thef Justice, Mr. Chase, speaking for the Supreme Court in 1869 said: "Not enly, therefore, can there be no loss of separate and independent autonomy to the States, through their unison under the constitution,

but it may not be unreasonably said that the preservat on of the States, and the maintenance

of their governments, are as much within the design and care of the constitution as the pre-servation of the Union and the maintainance

son speaking for the court in the case of "The Collector re. Day" said that the power to es-tablish and maintain a judicial department was one of the "reserved powers" of the State which remained unaltered and unimpaired, and in respect to which the State is as independent of the general government as that government is independent of the States."

Judge Field well remarks: "Nothing could

have a greater tendency to destroy the inde-pendence and autonomy of the States; reduce them to a humiliating and degrading depend-ence upon the central government; engender constant irritation; and destroy that domestic tranquility which it was one of the objects of the Constitution to insure, than the doctrine assorted in this case, that Congress can exer-cise corecive authority over judicial officers of ise coercive authority over judicial officers of the State in the discharge of their duties under State laws. It will be only another step in the same direction towards consolidation, when it assumes to exercise similar exercise authority over Governors and legislators of the State."
In this connection, the case of the Commonwealth rs. Dennison is cited, when the Governor wealth re. Dennison is cited, which from jus-of Ohio refused to deliver a fugitive from jus-of Ohio refused to deliver a pulled for the tice, and a sandamus being applied for the Supreme Court refused it, Chief Justice Taney declaring for the whole court that "such a power would place every State under the control and dominion of the general government even in the administration of its internal conserus and reserved rights." In Collector re. Day, the Court said that "any government whose means employed in conducting its opera-tions are made subject to the control of another an t distinct government, can exist only at the nercy of that government." "The duties of the county Judge in the se-

ection of jurers, Justice Field observes, judicial in their nature. They involved the exercise of discretion and judgment. He was to determine who were qualified to serve in that haracter and for that purpose whether they possessed sound judgment and were free from legal exceptions. The law under which he neted had been in force for many years, and had always been considered by the judicial au-thorities of Virginia to be in conformity with is constitution, which inhibits the legislature rom requiring of its judges any other than addited duties. A test as to the character of on set is found in the power of a writ of non-dense to enforce its performance, in a particu-lar way. If the act be a judicial one, the writ can only require the judge to proceed in the discharge of his duty with reference to it; the manner of performance cannot be dictated. Here the writ could not command the county Judge to select as jurors any particular persons black or white, but only to proceed and select such as are qualified, its command in that re-spect being subject to the limitation incident sall commands of such write upon judicial fivers touching judicial sets." Justice Field next discusses the effect and

ope of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments

and their Learing upon the question. They were, he remarks, designed to give freedom to persons of the African race, prevent their fuvent discriminating State legislation against their rights as freemen and scoure to them the They are additions to the previous amendments and are to be construed in con-nection with them and the original constituon as one instrument. They do not in terms contravene or repenlanything which previously existed in the constitution and those amendnents. Aside from the extinction of slavery, and the decliration of citizenship, these provi-sions are merely prohibitory upon the States, and there is nothing which indicates that they re to be construed or enforced in any way dierent from that adoption with reference to previous restraints upon the States. The pro-vision authorizing Cong. Pas to enforce them by appropriate legislation does not enlarge their scope. No legislation would be appropriate which should contravene express prohibitions previously existing, as for instance those that Congress shall not pass a bill of attainder on an expost facto law. Nor would legislation be appropriate which should conflict with the imdied prohibitions upon Congress. They are as obligatory as the express prohibitions. The constitution contemplates the existence and in-lependence of the States in all their reserved wers. Legislation could not be appropriate shich, under pretense of prohibiting a State rom doing certain things, should tend to destroy it, or any of its essential attributes. To every State, as understood in the American onse, there must be, with reference to the subect over which it has jurisdiction, absolute reedom from all external interference in the exercise of its legislative, judicial and executive authority. Congress could not prescribe the duties of a State legislature and the rules t should follow, and authorize criminal proseutions against the members if its directions legislature is essential to the independence and autonomy of the State. Congress could not lay down rules for the guidance of the tate judiciary because a judiciary independent of external authority is essential to the indeadministration of justice. "The independence of its legislative, executive and judicial officers, through whom alone it nots. If this were not so a State would cease to be a self-existing and an indestructible member of the Union, and would be brought to the level of a dependent, municipal corporation, existing only with such powers as Congress might prescribe."

By a process of irresistible logic at which we can harely glance, Judge Field absolutely demonstrates that the 15th, 14th and 15th amendments do not confer the right upon col-ored persons to serve upon juries in the State courts. The 13th amendment merely abolishes slavery. " But," says Judge Field, "it confers no political rights. It leaves the States free, as before its adoption, to determine who shall hold their offices and participate in the administra-tion of their laws." The 14th amendment is next discussed, clause by clause, with similar results. The first clause merely created or recognized a national citizenship as contradistinguished from that of the States. But the privilege or duty of jury service is not an in-eident of either citizenship. Women, the aged above sixty, and minors, are citizens, but have above sixty, and minors, are citizens, but have no right to be jurors in Virginia. Their citi-zenship is not thereby impaired. The second clause of the amendment was expressly held in the Slaughter House cases to refer only to "privileges and immunities of citzens of the United States, as distinguished from those of citizens of the States, and therefore did not ap-ply to those fundamental civil rights which be-long to citizens of all free governments." If this construction be correct there can be no pretense that the privilege or duty of acting as parer in a State Court is within the inhibition

f the clause. The third clause declares that "no State The third clause declares that 'no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law." This not only confers no right to serve as a juryr, but the existence of the clause demonstrates that the prohibition of the amendment were not instead to be enforced in any other way than through the judicial tribunials, as previous prohibitions upon the States had always been enforced. For, if Congress could, as an appropriate means to enforce the prohibition, prescribe criminal prosecution for its infraction against legislators, judges and other officers of the States, it would be authorized to frame a wast portion of their laws, for there are few subjects upon which legislation can be had be-sides life, liberty and property. Congress can-not authorize a criminal prosecution without defining crime, and therefore must give expres-

sion to its own views as to what constitutes protection to life, liberty and property. The fourth clause in the first section of the amendment declares that no State shall "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." This is the clause to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." This is the clause chiefly relied on to sustain the act of March 1875. But the universality of the protection secured renders this position untenable. "All persons whether permanent residents or temporary sojourners, whether old or young, male or female, are to be equally protected. Yet no one will contend that equal protection to women, to children, to the aged, to aliens can only be secured by allowing persons to act as jurors in cases affecting their interests."

Judge Field distinguishes between the civil rights secured by the amendments and political rights. The thirteenth and fourteenth amendments, he says, were "designed to secure the eivil rights of all persons of every race, color and condition, but they left to the States to de-termine to whom the possession of political power should be entrusted." And he adds with unaniswership cogency and force: "This is manifest from the is manifest from the fact that when it was deis manifest from the fact that when it was de-sired to confer political power upon newly made citisens of the States, as was done by in-hibiting the denial to them of the suffrage on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, a new amendment was required."

In his conclusion Judge Field says with words which will deserve the consideration of every patriot: "These who regard the inde-pendence of the States in all their reserved

powers-and this includes the independence of ineir legislative, judicial, and executive de-partments as essential to the successful mainte-nance of our form of government—cannot fail to view with the gravest apprehensions for the future, the indictment in a court of the United States, of a judicial officer of the State for the manner in which he has discharged his duties under her laws, and of which she makes no complaint. The proceeding is a gross offense to the State; it is an attack upon her sover-eignty in matters over which she has never surrendered her jurisdiction. The doctrine

which sustains it, carried to its logical results, would degrade and sink her to the level of a mere local municipal corporation, for if Con-gress can render an officer of a State criminally liable for the manner in which he discharges his duties under her laws, it can prescribe the nature and ex ent of the penalty to which he shall be subjected on conviction; it may im-prison him for life or punish him by removal om office. The doctrines of Judge Field are the elementary principles of our Government as de-fined long ago by Marshall, Webster and lately by Chief Justice Chase. Those of the court are simply the formulation from the bench of the treason which finds a natural expression in the ery for a "strong government." We are not surprised that able Republican journals, both in the East and on the shores of the Pa-cific, should recoil from these alarming and dangerous decisions. They make up an issue against our form of government upon which the people will have to pass judgment in the most solemn and effective form that freemen

The Ureafure.

We look to the trees for strength, but turn to the drooping flowers for grace and beauty. Some inspired authority on the subject of woman, says: Place her among the flowers, foster her as a plant, and she is a thing of fancy and waywardness-annoyed by a dewdrop, f etted by the touch of a butterfly's wing, ready to faint at the sound of a beetle or the rattle of a window-pane at night, and overpowered by the perfume of the rosebud. But let real calamity come; rouse her affections; enkindle the fires of her heart, and mark ber then! How strong is her heart! Place her in the heat of battle; give her a child, a bird, or anything to protect, and see h r, in a relative instance, lifting her white arms as a shield, as her own blood crimsons her upturned forehead, praying for her life to protect the helpless. Transplant her in the dark places of the earth; call forth her energies to action, and her breath becomes a healing; her presence a blessing. She disputes inch by inch the strides of a striking pestilence, where man, the strong and brave, pale and affrighted, shrinks away. Misfortune haunts her not. She wears away a life of silent endurance, and goes forward with less timidity than to her bridal. In prosperity she is a bud full of edors. waiting but for the winds of adversity to scatter them abroad, pure gold, but untried in the furnace. In short, woman is a miracle, a mystery, the center from which radiates the charm of existence.

A NEW YORK criminal, charged with bigamy, pleaded insanity, which, he said, produced in him a liabit of doing the same things over twice without knowing it. We'll bet his insanity wouldn't extend to tickling a hornet

He talked as if he had a "frog in his throat," but he was only hearie; a single bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup relieved the trouble at THE Journal tells that "a man of

Naugatuck hiecoughed for a week at the

rate of sixteen times a minu'e, day and night, before a doctor could stop the trouble. He was nearly dead when relief came." It is only in Naugatuck that they get so drunk as that.—Boston In Powder Form.

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THE sun's radiation is not without influence on the comfort of the occupants of a house, and the influence may be very differently felt, according to the exposure of houses In a building unaffected by any shade Herr Vogt recently made a series of experiments to determine the relative amount of the sun's heat daily entering the different sides He obtained the surprising result that more heat enters a building through the east and west walls than through the wall facing directly south, although the south side is exposed to the direct action of the sun's rays nearly twice as long a either of the others. A considerably greater quantity of heat is received the east than by the west side.

punishment of his atrocious crimes.

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